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Note by the Secretary-General

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* Reports submitted by non-governmental organizations are issued without formal editing.

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1. Association pour le développement economique, social, environnemental du nord

(Special; 2003)

I. Introduction

L'Association pour le developpement economique, social, environnemental du nord (ADESEN) pursues the following objectives:

- to promote economic and social development,
- to defend and protect the environment,
- to promote the rights of children.

In other words, the fight against poverty and protection of the environment are the two pillars on which the work of ADESEN is based.

Advocacy activities are also an important part of the actions carried out by ADESEN in order to achieve its objectives.

The objectives of ADESEN may also be found in the different activities of the United Nations, in particular, in the various Plans of Action adopted by the major United Nations conferences on social development, sustainable development, financing for development, promotion of women, development of the least developed countries, and the Millennium Development Goals.

In order to increase the effectiveness of its work, ADESEN has joined several international networks of NGOs that support the work of the United Nations, including the following:

- FAN (Freshwater Action Network) www.freshwateraction.net, which was created after the second World Water Forum in March 2000. FAN helps NGOs in countries of the South that deal with issues relating to water and sanitation problems in order to enable them to send representatives to international water forums and make their voices heard.

- Social Watch, www.socialwatch.org. Social Watch is an international network that publishes a yearly report on the status of commitments undertaken by governments at the World Summit for Social Development, Copenhagen 1995, and the World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995, with a view to eradicating poverty and promoting gender equality throughout the world. The network was established the day after the Copenhagen Summit for Social Development in 1995. It has general consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

II. Contribution to activities of the United Nations Organization

Social development and gender equality

- Contribution to the 2004 annual Social Watch report on progress made in the implementation of commitments undertaken at the World Summit on Social Development, Copenhagen 1995, and the World Conference on Women, Beijing 1995.

ADESEN reported on the status of implementation of the commitments undertaken in Copenhagen and Beijing by the State of Senegal.

- Participation in the Beijing Plus 10 conference and the forty-ninth session of the Commission on the Status of Women, 28 February-11 March 2005, New York.

Sustainable development

Actions: Advocacy for rational and sustainable management of natural resources through education, information and communication.

Organization of art contests in schools on subjects relating to environmental protection.

In the context of the International Year of Deserts and Desertification (2006), we started reforesting programmes in conjunction with 18 (eighteen) village communities and grassroots organizations. Fifty thousand (50,000) trees were planted with the support of the Ministry of the Environment.

The programmes had an 85% success rate; follow-up is being carried out by the populations.

- Launching of a water and environmental management project in the context of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life" (2005-2015) in the Saint-Louis region. The first phase of the project involved sending missions to establish contact and provide information for civil society organizations working in the Senegal River Basin in connection with the preparation and implementation of the GEE project (Gestion de l'Eau et de l'Environnement du basin du fleuve Sénégal - Senegal River Basin Water and Environmental Management Programme).

The second phase included the development of a common strategy to enable the organizations to respond to the interests and concerns of the organizations along the Senegal River Basin.

The objective is to consolidate the expansion of partnerships of civil society organizations with a view to ensuring a better future for the communities alongside the Senegal River.

Good communication with the grassroots organizations and the local populations, in order to develop goals for protecting the natural resources and promoting sustainable development all along the Senegal River.

- Participation in the fifty-seventh Annual Conference of the Department of Public Information for Non-Governmental Organizations (Annual DPI/NGO Conference), 8-10 September 2004.

Financing for Development

Microfinance programme for women in the town of Saint-Louis, Sénégal: Mutual Credit. This programme provides microcredit so as to reduce the impact of poverty on women.

- Millennium Development Goals

Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: To ensure that children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a f course of primary schooling.

ADESEN distributed notebooks and writing pads to primary school students.

Goal 5: To improve maternal health

ADESEN carried out activities to provide information, education and communications on maternal health in the villages. A total of forty-eight (48) villages were visited, and informat was provided on:

- AIDS and sexually transmitted diseases
- Child health
- Spacing of births

- Activities in support of global principles

Every year ADESEN takes part in the activities to celebrate important dates, such as:

World Day to Combat Desertification and Drought,

World Environment Day,

World Day for Water,

World AIDS Day.

The celebrations are held in conjunction with the Senegalese State offices in charge of the departments concerned (environment, health, water).

These celebrations include theatre performances to raise awareness among the population, posters, and public lectures in national languages.

ADESEN would like to increase its participation in conferences organized by the United Nations, but budgetary constraints sometimes prevent it from doing so.

2. Australian Council for International Development

(Special; 1999)

Part I. Introduction

(i) The Australian Council for International Development's (ACFID) vision is to promote conditions of sustainable human development in which people are able t enjoy a full range of human rights, fulfil their needs free from poverty, and live in dignity. ACFID's purpose is to facilitate the contribution by member agencies to promote sustainable development by: promoting high standards of ethics and organisational practice; promoting cooperation among members and between ther

and external stakeholders; representing the interests of members with Government and other stakeholders; and promoting an understanding of development and related issues within the Australian community.

(ii)

a. Constitutional changes
There have been numerous changes to the ACFID Rules and Objects (Constitution). In 2003, ACFID changed its name from the Australian Council for Overseas Aid. In 2004, the Constitution was changed to allow for new or changed clauses in the ACFID Code of Conduct. In 2005, the Constitution was changed to allow: the task of appointing auditor to be moved from Council to the ACFID Board; for a new fee structure to be adopted; and for additional changes to Code of Conduct.

b. Funding changes – In 2006 ACFID introduced a new membership fee structure to ensure a more equitable system for our members based on the scale of their operations.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings.

ACFID has used its Special Consultative status to send representatives to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Executive Committee (ExCom) meetings, and NGO Consultations (held prior to the ExCom).

From 29 September–3 October 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland, ACFID had one representative at the ExCom meeting. In 2004 (27 September–8 October) in Geneva, Switzerland, ACFID had two representatives at the ExCom meeting. In 2005, (24 September-7 October) ACFID had two representatives at ExCom in Geneva, Switzerland. In 2006 (27 September–6 October) ACFID had three representatives, at the ExCom in Geneva Switzerland, who presented their research 28 September 2006 at the Annual NGO Consultations at a session together with the Lutheran World Federation and United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, entitled *Challenges of Return: Rights and sustainable solutions*.

ii) Cooperation with United Nations bodies and/or specialized agencies in the field and/or at Headquarters

In 2005, ACFID liaised closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Regional Representative and the Chief of the United Nations Joint Logistics Centre to be present at a conference reflecting on the United Nation's involvement in humanitarian responses. The involvement of such senior representatives was very well received and appreciated. Also in 2005, ACFID visited the United Nations World Food Programme NGO Liaison Unit in Rome to develop a direct relationship with the Unit, and to also learn more about their relationships with Australian NGOs. In 2006, ACFID hosted a meeting for members

with the United Nations Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator.

iii) Initiatives undertaken by the organization in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which now form the basis of the global agenda for the 21st century.

ACFID has housed the Australian Make Poverty History (MPH) campaign since 2005. On July 1, 2005 a million people in more than 70 countries around the world called on their leaders to live up to their commitments to halve poverty by 2015. This was the first global Make Poverty History 'white band' day and in Australia we unfurled a giant Make Poverty History banner from Sydney Harbour Bridge, and used giant white letters spelling out "Make Poverty History" in Melbourne.

During 2005 more than 150,000 Australians bought white bands and thousands joined in campaign activities. This included writing or emailing Parliamentarians and the Prime Minister calling on the Australian government to be at the forefront of renewed world efforts to make poverty history.

On June 18th 2005 MPH launched the controversial "Click" Ad. The "click campaign" (banned in England), featuring celebrities clicking their fingers to signify the death of a child every three seconds.

On August 26th 2005, MPH delivered 25,000 postcards to the Prime Minister in the lead up to the September United Nations Millennium Summit at United Nations Headquarters in New York City. On 10 September 2005, White Band Day 2 saw hundreds of thousands of people mobilise to encourage the Prime Minister to present a plan for Australia to meet its commitments to the MDGs. The Prime Minister then announced that Australia would increase its level of international aid to $4 billion by 2010, bringing its level of aid up from 0.25% to 0.36% of GNI.

On November 14th and 15th 2005, 200 Australians under the age of 25, from all over the country, descended on the national capital for 2 days. The youth representatives met with 70 politicians, with the youth united in the push for more and better aid, debt cancellation and fairer trade.

During 2006 MPH activities and supporters continued to grow. The campaign attracted 50,000 new active supporters who wrote or emailed 10,000 letters to federal politicians. In October, 92,000 Australians in 321 locations across the country took part in 'stand up for poverty' activities. The Australian activities were part of a global day of action that saw 23 million people demand an end to extreme poverty.

On November 17th 2006 to coincide with the G20 meetings being held in Melbourne, MPH organised a concert that was attended by 14,000 people and telecast to a further quarter of a million, to raise further awareness of the MDGs.

3. International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization

(Special; 1995)

PART I: Introduction

International Multiracial Shared Cultural Organization (IMSCO) was established to promote and develop major and medium size shared business cultural exchange programmes. IMSCO works towards eradicating poverty and economic apartheid between the North and the South, and to promote the establishment of a New International Economic Order.

IMSCO acts as a service and linking institution for marginalized indigenous and Diaspora peoples linking developing and developed businesses and related projects that serve business culture, making every effort with its limited resources to assist in the success of the United Nations Millennium Development Goals. The geographical membership of IMSCO was increased by 15 million individuals that support IMSCO / United Nations aims in Cameroon. IMSCO has adopted the policy to offer free membership for all. Therefore, IMSCO membership is expected to increase significantly.

PART II: Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i) United Nations Meetings Attended

2003: IMSCO prepared a document for Secretary-General Kofi Annan, calling on the Secretary-General to appoint an African Diaspora Special Envoy to assist in the African development project, 2 June.

2004: IMSCO supported NGO/Civil Society recommendations to the high level of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC.) IMSCO also worked on mobilizing resources and enabling an environment for poverty eradication in order to implement a program of action for the least developed countries for the decade 2001-2010. IMSCO collaborated with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to make clean drinking water available in poor areas of developing countries. IMSCO worked with the Division for Social Policy and Development at the UN Headquarters, New York, on 4 February and took part in the panel on Women, Democracy and Islam at the UN Headquarters, New York, on 2 June. IMSCO representatives attended a meeting on "The Emerging Recommendation of the UN Millennium Project" on 9 November. IMSCO representatives attended the twelfth session of the United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD 12), where discussions were held on basic water needs and the role of water in sanitation and human settlements, 29 April. IMSCO also attended the twenty-ninth session of the industrial development board of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, at the Vienna International Centre in Austria, 9 November.

2005: IMSCO wrote and published a document titled *In Larger Freedom Millennium Goals* in support of United Nations Secretary-General's report-high-level plenary meeting of the 60th session of the General Assembly. IMSCO attended the Department of Economic and Social Affairs "Development Conference on Socio-Economic Policies for Achieving the Millennium

Development Goals", at the UN Headquarters, New York, on 14 March. IMSCO representatives attended the Economic and Social Council's preparatory meeting of the 2005 Economic and Social Council High-Level Segment on "Achieving the internationally agreed development goals Millennium Declaration," UN Headquarters, New York, 16 March.

2006: IMSCO representatives traveled to the Congo and the Sudan to sign agreements and follow up on agreements signed in both countries to promote co-development in business culture between African people in Africa and the African Diaspora, 16-24 January. At the Summit in Khartoum, the Sudan, the Chairman of IMSCO attended and lobbied the African Union representatives for closer cooperation with Africans in the Diaspora, 16-24 January. IMSCO representatives attended the 59th Annual DPI/NGO reception conference: "Unfinished business: Effective Partnerships for Human Security and Sustainable Development," UN Headquarters, New York, 6 September.

ii) Activities in line with the Millennium Development Goals

Between 2003 and 2006 Representatives of IMSCO traveled a number of times to Congo, the Sudan and Cameroon to promote United Nations Millennium Development Goals.

2003-2006: In the Congo IMSCO continued to press for the release of 0.5 million barrels of crude oil granted to the people of the Congo and the impoverished Africans in the American Diaspora, via IMSCO's economic wing, African Mineral Resource Exchange (AMRE) Trade Oil Inc. IMSCO has enlisted the cooperation of the United States Department of State to assist IMSCO in removing a number of roadblocks preventing the release of the crude oil now past due to be shared with African people's natural trading partners and oppressed communities. IMSCO established plans to extend projects to enlist World Bank and projects for achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPCs), which were established by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This followed the document, IMSCO Comments for "In Larger Freedom," requested by United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan, on 4 May 2005.

2004-2005: IMSCO was invited by the people of Cameroon to establish the organization. IMSCO introduced the organization on national TV, radio, and print media, promoting the United Nations' goals.

2005-2006: The people's representatives of **Darfur, in the Sudan** invited IMSCO Officials to assist in creating an economic infrastructure to help manage and market the vital Natural Gum or "Gum Arabic." This vital resource, "Gum Arabic," is grown only in central Africa with 80% of the world's supply coming from the Sudan. On 22 March 2006, IMSCO acting in cooperation with AMRE Trade Oil Inc., the economic arm of IMSCO, and representatives of the farmers including representatives of the people of Darfur in the Sudan, signed a co-development agreement to harvest and transport the Natural Gum / Gum Arabic in accordance with the United States Darfur Peace and Accountability Act of 2006. Support for this important contract came from the Government of the United States of America via the United States of America's Office of Foreign Asset Control (OFAC). IMSCO trusts that the Congo and Sudan agreements between Africans and the Africans in the Diaspora will act as a model for other

United Nations and Non-Governmental Organizations. In 2003, IMSCO teamed up with the health institution "Our Health Today" in New York, NY to fight HIV/AIDS in New York City. IMSCO collaborated on the making of the motion picture "Man In The Mirror" starring Martin Sheen and Academy Award nominee Michael Dunn and Johnny Brown, which is being released worldwide in 2007. The film looks at causes of neglect and marginalization in global society today and suggests ways that diverse cultures can now work together to solve most of their problems instead of waiting for unconcerned governments to do it for them. When released on DVD, TV, the internet, and cinemas, the film could reach billions of people who are concerned with the success of the United Nations **Millennium Development Goals.** The producers of the film and IMSCO believe that Star power and the arts can be recruited to do much to assist UN aims.

4. New York County Lawyers' Association

(Special; 2003)

Part I: Introduction

The New York County Lawyers' Association (NYCLA), established in 1908, is a bar association operated exclusively for charitable and education purposes. Its primary objectives are to promote the effective administration of justice and legal reforms that advance the public interest; elevate the professionalism, integrity, competence and honor of the legal profession; and provide free legal services for the indigent and people in need.

To carry out its mission, NYCLA sponsors a broad array of activities, including the following: supports 65 committees whose members focus on legal, legislative and public policy issues and on particular areas of legal practice; operates pro bono programs where volunteer attorneys provide free legal advice and counseling on topics such as family law, employment law, housing law and bankruptcy law; organizes programs such as free public forums where current local, national and international topics are discussed; holds continuing legal education programs for lawyers to improve their skills and knowledge of ethical obligations; issues reports on topics ranging from international treaty obligations to court reform to immigration policies; and publishes a variety of resources from newsletters to ethics opinions to guides for practicing attorneys and manuals for young people about their rights and responsibilities.

Part II: Contribution of NYCLA to the work of the United Nations

1) Participation in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and/or major conferences and other United Nations meetings

i) 2004: On 5 March 2004, a representative attended, at UN Headquarters, a briefing for NGOs during the 48th Session of the Commission on the Status of Women and a briefing by the delegation of the United States of America.

ii) 2005: On 24 January 2005, a representative attended, at UN Headquarters, the 28th Special Session of the General Assembly for the Commemoration of the 60th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Nazi Concentration Camps.

iii) 2005: On 19-21 July 2005, a representative attended, at UN Headquarters, "From Reaction to Prevention: Civil Society Forging Partnerships to Prevent Violent Conflict and Build Peace."

iv) 2005: On 7 December 2005, a representative attended, at UN Headquarters, "Rearing Its Ugly Head: The Resurgence of Torture in the 21st Century and the Struggle to Combat It."

The organization has not participated more extensively in the work of the Economic and Social Council and its subsidiary bodies and in conferences or other United Nations meetings in this period as it has concentrated on educating its members and the rest of the legal profession about international issues and on sponsoring forums, meetings and conferences to highlight topics of concern to the Economic and Social Council and other United Nations bodies.

2) Initiatives in support of internationally agreed development goals, in particular, the Millennium Development Goals

i) Activities in Support of Goal 3—Promote gender equality and empower women

Under the auspices of the NYCLA Committees on Women's Rights and Foreign and International Law, NYCLA sponsored a number of public forums at which speakers discussed the status of women, in particular violence against women, in different areas of the world, including: 2003 Forum—speaker discussed family violence and government responses in eight countries; 2005 Forum—speakers discussed the status of women in Afghanistan and the problems Afghani women immigrants experience in the United States; 2005 Forum-- Nobel laureate Shirin Ebadi discussed the status of women in the Islamic Republic of Iran and in the Middle East; 2005 Slide Presentation--*National Geographic* photographer Steve McCurry showed slides and discussed the status of women in Afghanistan; 2006 Conference—Representatives of women's organizations and NGO's met and developed a New York City response to the United Nations Secretary-General's In-Depth Study on All Forms of Violence Against Women.

3) Activities in support of global principles

i) The Rule of Law: Under the auspices of the Foreign and International Law Committee, NYCLA sponsored a number of forums and meetings, including: 2003 Forum—speakers discussed the proposed constitution for the European Union; 2006 Forum—speakers discussed the one nation, two systems model of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China and China; 2006 Meetings—NYCLA representatives met with a delegation from the Ministry of Justice of China and with a delegation of judges from the Intellectual Property Division of China.

ii) Nuclear Non-Proliferation: Under the auspices of the Foreign and International Law Committee, NYCLA sponsored the following: 2005 Forum—speakers discussed whether the

current non-proliferation regime can meet challenges effectively; 2006 Report—report issued on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

iii) Reduction in Violence Against Children: Under the auspices of the Law-Related Education Committee and the Children's Rights Committee of the New York Women's Bar Association, NYCLA sponsored the following: 2006 Forum—speakers discussed the 2006 Secretary-General's Study on Violence Against Children and whether existing international and local mechanisms can combat violence against girls and boys.

5. Simon Wiesenthal Center

(Special; 1995)

Part I. Introduction

Founded by its present Dean, Rabbi Marvin Hier, the Simon Wiesenthal Center (SWC) is an international Jewish human rights organization comprising a membership of 440,000. Established in Los Angeles in 1977, it applies the lessons of the Holocaust to the analysis of contemporary issues.

The Center carries the name of the Nazi-investigator who brought over 1,100 war criminals to the bar of justice. Still active until his death at 97 in the city of Vienna, his purpose in granting his name to an institution in his own lifetime was in order to prevent a recurrence of the Holocaust for any people. His Center today is international, with offices throughout the United States of America, and also regional bureaus in Toronto, Paris, Jerusalem, and Buenos Aires.

Part II. Contribution of the organization to the work of the United Nations

i. Participation in United Nations Meetings

2003: The Center's New York Chief Representative, Mark Weitzman, together with the Center's Director for International Relations, Dr Shimon Samuels, met with twelve of the nineteen Permanent Delegates to the United Nations NGO Committee in New York to present the agenda and activities of the Center, (20 May). The Center's Main Delegate and Director for International Relations, Dr Shimon Samuels, submitted recommendations on the current state of Antisemitism for inclusion in the report of Rapporteur on Racism, Doudou Diene, at the March session of the United Nations Human Rights Commission (UNHRC) in Geneva (Item 6: Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance). The late High Commissioner for Human Rights, Sergio Vieira de Mello was keynote Speaker at the 2nd international conference on "Educating for Tolerance: The Case of Resurgent Antisemitism", co-organized in Paris by the Center together with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizaton (UNESCO) in July. The late Sergio Vieira de Mello invited Shimon Samuels as the Expert on Antisemitism at the Regional Expert Seminar for Western States on "Implementation of the Durban Program of Action: An Exchange of Ideas on How to Move Forward," in Brussels, 10-12 December. At this session, the Center's Museum of Tolerance's

"Tools for Tolerance" program was presented as a model for anti-racist action. Our recommendations on containing hate on the Internet and for the United Nations General Assembly to declare 27 January (the date of the liberation of Auschwitz in 1945) as the Annual International Day for the Commemoration of the Holocaust were included, as Number 7, in the Final Recommendations of the Regional Expert Seminar for Western States, which was submitted to the General Assembly. The latter recommendation became reality with the General Assembly Resolution of 2005 to establish this commemorative day.

2004: Mark Weitzman was a panellist at the United Nations first seminar in the "Unlearning Intolerance" series, "Confronting Antisemitism: Education for Tolerance and Understanding" on 21 June, at United Nations Headquarters. Weitzman's remarks were later published in the United Nations Chronicle and made available on the United Nations website. Samuels and the Center's Associate Dean, Rabbi Abraham Cooper, met with newly-appointed United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour, to recommend the nomination of a Rapporteur on Terrorism, with special attention to the new scourge of suicide terrorism, as a violation of the victims' Right to Life on 24 March.

2005: Samuels presented the draft, "Convention to Criminalize Suicide Bombings" to the United Nations Human Rights Council plenary, following its blessing by the late Pope John Paul II (22 March). This Convention has since been supported by the Australian Parliament. On the same date, the Centre organized the United Nations Human Rights Council session lunch side event on "The Resurgence of Antisemitism".

2006: A delegation from the Simon Wiesenthal Center, including a survivor of a suicide bombing, met with Assistant Secretary-General of the Office of the Secretary-General and the United Nations Secretary-General's Director of Communications, at the offices of the Secretariat in New York to discuss international terrorism and events in the Middle East. At the United Nations Human Rights Council sessions in Geneva, The Centre organized a lunch-time side event, together with the International Humanist Ethical Union and the Association of World Education, on "Hezbollah versus Human Rights" (19 September). On the same day, the Center led a delegation of Hezbollah's victims at a meeting with United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights, Louise Arbour.

ii. Cooperation with Specialized Agencies

2003: The second UNESCO – Wiesenthal Center "Educating for Tolerance: The Case of Resurgent Antisemitism" was held in Paris. At that conference, the Center's Humanitarian Prize was awarded to UNESCO Director-General Koïchiro Matsuura (12 July). In October, Director-General Matsuura visited the Center's Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles to mark the tenth anniversary of its opening by his predecessor Federico Mayor. Since then, it has received 4.5 million visitors, and trained over 90,000 law enforcement and military officers in sensitivity to multiculturalism and social pluralism. The Center's campus arm, Academic Response to Antisemitism and Racism in Europe (ARARE) held its annual experts seminar, under the auspices of UNESCO, in Venice, on "The Centennial of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion: A Paradigm for Contemporary Hate Literature" (8 December).

2004: The Center's French Association Verbe et Lumière established the application of lessons on the Holocaust in France and established a Joint Consultative Educational Committee with UNESCO (18 March). This association meets annually together with the awards ceremony at UNESCO for laureates on an essay competition held in French, Italian and Russian schools on aspects of the Holocaust, e.g. in 2004, "The Lessons for Contemporary Europe", in 2005, "The 60th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Death Camps", and in 2006, "The Nuremberg Tribunal as a Metaphor for Contemporary Justice". The Center's New York Tolerance Center (NYTC) was designated by the Rwandan Mission to serve as one of the sites for programming to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Rwandan genocide. The program included Rwandan and Holocaust survivors. The Center presented recommendations to the UNESCO World Forum on Human Rights in Nantes, France (18 May).

2005: The Center organized UNESCO's "60th Anniversary of the Liberation of the Death Camps" commemoration at Paris Headquarters, attended by the Director-General, Ambassadors, personnel and Holocaust survivors (31 January). Secretary-General Annan was one of the featured speakers at the memorial service for Simon Wiesenthal sponsored by the SWC.

2005-2006: NYTC hosted a number of foreign journalists as part of the UN Department of Public Information's Reham Al-Farra Memorial Journalists' Fellowship Programme. In 2006, General Assembly President Jan Eliasson addressed a group of NGO's and toured the NYTC.

iii. The NGO's Support for Millennium Development Goal 8: "Develop a global partnership for development" – "In cooperation with the private sector, to make available the benefit of new technologies – especially information and communication technologies"

2003: At the International Meeting of the United Nations World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) in Geneva, the Center proposed inclusion of the mention of "incitement to hate and violence on the Internet...acknowledgement of this perilous abuse of cyberspace by hatemongers...and the call for appropriate measures to contain their impact on vulnerable – and principally young – targets" in the WSIS Draft Declaration and Program of Action (16 July). This issue was subsequently discussed in drafting WSIS documents that addressed cyber crime, ethics, privacy and/or the protection of children.

2004: The New York Tolerance Center, based upon the Center's larger Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles, was opened two blocks from UN Headquarters. It serves the metropolitan area of New York and has built strong relationships with the diplomatic corps and personnel of the United Nations. The Museum of Tolerance was awarded the 2004 Global Tolerance Award by the Friends of the United Nations. At a ceremony for this award at the UN Headquarters, New York, the President of the Friends of the United Nations praised the Museum of Tolerance "which effectively gives fuller scope and meaning to the United Nations Declaration of Principles on Tolerance and provides and institutional framework for learning...your Museum provides a head start in building a culture of peace and tolerance to which the United Nations has dedicated the present decade and to which Leaders at the Millennium Summit have committed themselves" (10 December).